

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

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## EVENING BULLETIN.

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MONDAY, JAN. 18, 1858.

**DESPERATE.**—The telegraph reports the following as a portion of the remarks of a member of Congress the other day:

Mr. Davis, of Md., said no man held the political press in more contempt than he did. He stood in no fear of it, and held it in such utter contempt that he should take no notice of it, except to carry it before the grand jury a vile libel. When charges are made by the press, he deemed them unworthy of investigation.

He regarded his reputation and of every gentleman here more than enough to look in the face the whole combined press of the country, but this was a different case.

Now of course nobody believes that Mr. Davis, who, we are sorry to say, is or calls himself an American, really holds the press in contempt, though he may very likely be shallow enough to imagine that somebody will believe that he does, since he is not too deep to assert it. We need hardly say, however, that there are many excellent reasons for believing that Mr. Davis is one of the vilest slaves of the press in the whole country. Indeed, we haven't the slightest doubt that he was trembling violently in his shoes when he uttered this piece of unpardonable insolence.

In the first place, it is impossible for any sane, educated, aspiring man, such as Mr. Davis unquestionably is, to feel the sweeping contempt which he professes for the press. The thing is a pitiful affectation. It is absurd to talk about it. He might as well proclaim his contempt for the air he breathes. The man who is above or below the influence of the press is equally beyond the reach of public opinion. He can't despise the one without being dead to the other. Most certainly Mr. Davis is not such a man. But the affectation of a sentiment implies the reality of its opposite.

In the second place, impudent, elaborate, and vehement abuse is not the language of contempt. On the contrary, it is highly expressive of mingled fear, hatred, and respect. Mr. Davis, accordingly, in undertaking to tell how much he despises the press, has succeeded only in telling how much he stands in dread of it. So far from cherishing any real contempt for the press, he shows that he doesn't even know what the feeling is. His arrogant vituperation seems to have arisen from the same feeling which prompts a timid boy to whistle on his nocturnal walks. It was simply a vulgar trick to keep his courage up.

In the third place, Mr. Davis is one of those pretty, swelling, declamatory sort of men to whom the applause of the press is exactly what the smiles of women are to the exquisites of society. Without the breath of such applause his flickering name would die out of the minds of men. The fires of Mr. Davis's mind, it is no treason to say, are not sufficiently Promethean to defy the extinguishing force of the contempt he affects to cherish. Outside of his immediate constituency, he exists politically at the mercy of the press. As regards the country at large, the press has only to be silent, and Mr. Davis will never again be heard of. Isn't it taxing the public risibilities very seriously for such a man to get up in Congress and, without any particular provocation, declare superciliously that he considers his reputation "more than enough to look in the face the whole combined press of the country!" Isn't it the very cream of the ridiculous?

Probably the true solution of this shabby fling is the absence of Mr. Davis's name from the newspapers for the last six months. Stung to desperation by a neglect which he may as well consider a foretaste of oblivion, he has possibly resolved to attract the notice of the press even at the risk of exciting its scorn. If this was his motive, he is welcome, so far as we are concerned, to the success which has crowned his dashing expedition.

The election for Marshal of the City Court on Saturday resulted in the choice of Mr. W. H. Benson, the American candidate, by over 500 majority. The vote was small. We have not yet received the full returns.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Joshua Hughes (son of Willis G. Hughes), who was shot accidentally a few days ago, has entirely recovered.

## THE SUBMARINE OPERATIONS AT SEBASTOPOL.

Private advices received in New York city from Sebastopol by the last steamer confirm the report that the "Boston Relief and Submarine Company" had, for the present, abandoned the attempt to raise the sunken vessels, which they sub-contracted to do in connection with the Philadelphia "Marine Exploring Company," receiving one-third of the profits accruing from the sale of the recovered materials, such as chains, anchors, guns, and rigging. The process by which this Boston Company proposed to do the work was by clearing away all the movable iron, stopping up the hatchways, port holes, and all other apertures, and then rapidly pumping out the water through an immense pipe, by a very powerful steam pump (Gwin's), until there should be a sufficient vacuum in the hold to float the vessel. These operations were tried without success on one ship, the "Chesmer," for a period of several months. Two gangs of divers were employed for a long time in making the necessary preparations under water—removing incumbrances, covering the hatches, the air ports, and the holes which were bored by the Russians to scuttle her. When it was supposed that the Chesmer had been made comparatively air tight, two Gwin pumps were brought to bear, and succeeded in raising from 6,000 to 7,000 gallons a minute; but all to no purpose, for the water flowed in as fast as it was pumped out. A subsequent examination disclosed the fact that the vessel had no water stops in the lower gun deck between her frames, and this was found to present an insuperable difficulty in the way of further operations. Had those apertures been closed, it is not improbable that the water would have come in through others which had also escaped observation. The Company are still engaged in fishing up chains, anchors, &c., but it is not probable that they will resume work on the original plan, but, if they go on at all, will resort to blasting, and the removal of the fragments by piecemeal.

The Philadelphia Company have been devoting themselves thus far to preparations for work—clearing the vessels of iron (fifteen have already been cleared) and constructing enormous floating hollow docks known as *cassons*, 50 by 40 feet on the surface and 15 feet deep. These *cassons* are to be placed fore and aft of the sunken vessels, then to be filled with water, and submerged till the tops barely float, after which they will be chained to the vessels, the water pumped out of the *cassons*, and it is expected that their increased buoyancy will then raise the vessels so that the latter can be towed into shallow water and grounded. This preparatory work has been going on for about four months. The Company hope to be ready in the spring to apply their lifting process, the principle of which was successfully tested in raising the ship Union, in the Delaware river, last summer. The final operations are necessarily postponed till spring, as the water during the winter is too cold to permit the divers to do their indispensable preliminary work.

**TROOPS FOR UTAH.**—Orders have been received at the New York station to hurry up the recruiting business, and forward men as fast as possible for the Utah service. A detachment will probably be sent from New York in the course of the next fortnight; first to Jefferson Barracks, there to be drilled and got into fighting order, and will thence be moved to Fort Leavenworth, where they will be added to the various regiments which will require filling up. The regiments specially detached by Lieutenant General Scott, with the approbation of the War Department, to reinforce the army of Utah are the first regiment of cavalry, sixth and seventh regiments of infantry, the fourth regiment of artillery, and light companies A and M of the second artillery. The additional force will number over 2,700 men, which, with the (about) 2,900 already in the Territory, will make up an army large enough to bring the rebellious fanatics to terms. General Scott's orders direct that Fort Smith, Washita, Arbuckle, and Belknap shall be abandoned for the present, and that all the troops comprising the garrisons, excepting the ordnance sergeants, shall at the earliest possible day proceed to Jefferson Barracks. The necessary preparations for the campaign will be pushed forward with great vigor, and the movement into Utah will probably be made early in the spring.

The U. S. Senate's Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad have had several conferences, and the prospect is that they will be able soon to unite upon a bill. The details have not been settled upon yet, but the general features of the plan likely to be adopted are as follows: It is proposed not to give out a contract for the construction of the railroad, but to authorize liberal contracts for the transportation of mails and munitions of war between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, by railroad.

It is also proposed to capitalize the entire sum of money which is agreed to be paid for transportation and to issue United States bonds—not exceeding \$20,000,000—to be advanced to these contractors, to be returned by them in the transportation service contracted for, they, in the mean time, to secure the United States by a lien upon their road.

With these bonds it is supposed the contractors can readily purchase their iron and the equipment of the road. In further aid of the enterprise it is proposed to make liberal grants of land in the Territories, both bonds and lands to be given, in small quantities, as the work progresses.

**THE FILIBUSTERS AT NORFOLK.**—The Mayor of Norfolk having complained of the landing of Walker's men there, as being a violation of a city ordinance in relation to paupers, Lieut. Bryson, at the time commanding, replied that the men who had gone ashore had done so voluntarily, he having not forced but permitted them, under instructions from the Government. Those remaining on board, he says, will not be permitted to land without further orders from Washington.

**FIRE.**—The fire last night was on the northeast corner of Market and Brook streets. It burned the roof of the corner building and that adjoining it, and damaged the upper stories. The buildings were occupied by A. E. Dinkelspiel as a clothing store and E. Gerette as a confectionery, and they also resided in them with their families. Their goods were much damaged by water. Dinkelspiel was insured in \$5,000 and Gerette in \$800—both in the Farmers' and Mechanics' of Philadelphia. The buildings are owned by Mr. Will, of Lexington.

## [From the New York Ledger.]

### TO MISS SALLIE M. BRYAN.

BY GEO. D. PRENTICE.

Long thy mystic tones, dear Sallie,  
Have been sounding through my brain,  
Like the distant voice of ocean  
In the pause of wind and rain;  
And in midnight's solemn musings  
And the haunted dreams of sleep  
Oft to thine my spirit answers,  
As deep calmeth unto deep.

I have dreamed thy soul a sea-shell  
From the upper deep sublime,  
Cast by some unquitting billow  
On this rocky shore of time,  
Where its sweet and dirge-like breathings  
Seem a low and mournful sigh—  
A deep, ever-recurring pining  
For its far home in the sky.

I have dreamed thy soul a wind-harp,  
Of a weird and wondrous power,  
Breathing out its strange, wild music  
In the twilight's wizard-hour,  
Gently swept by gales of Eden  
(When the earth-wind's wings are furled),  
And in mournful cadence telling  
Of its own dear native world.

There's a realm within thy spirit,  
Filled with grandeur and with gloom,  
Where each tone is like a heart-wall,  
And each cadence like a tomb;  
And the flowers—a sombre tiding  
Overspreads their ghastly forms,  
As if nurtured by the droppings  
But of passing thunder-storms.

While thy calm, angelic features  
In serene beauty sleep,  
Thy high thoughts, in vivid flashes,  
On our startled vision leap;  
'Tis as if the keen, red lightning  
Should burst wildly from the fold  
Of a soft, white cloud of morning  
Tinged with violet, blue, and gold.

There's a tall plant of the Tropics,  
That, amid its bristling spears,  
Puts forth one all-beauteous blossom  
With each score of passing years.  
And our human race, dear minstrel,  
Is a plant of kindred power,  
—Once in each score years it blossoms,  
And then our life is glorious flower.

**NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.**—The Leavenworth City Ledger of the 8th inst. says that three young men, Henry Baker, James Smith, and Alexander Francis, arrived there on Thursday afternoon, the 7th, direct from Fort Bridger. They came the whole distance, twelve hundred miles, on foot, and accomplished their journey in forty-five days.

They report that the day they left, six Mormons came into the camp and reported that the Mormons were in a state of civil war, Brigham Young and about one-half desiring to march against the troops; the other half being in favor of the troops going into Salt Lake and establishing a military government there, and overthrowing the powers that be. These gentlemen left Leavenworth last July, with the train of Henry Charles. On their return they were caught in a snow storm at Rock Ridge, and suffered considerably; but they weathered the storm, and came through without molestation. It was certainly an undertaking at this season of the year.

**CAPTAIN TRAVIS'S PISTOL GALLERY.**—Captain Travis opened his pistol gallery on the north side of Main street, about midway between Second and Third, over Valentine's Express office, on Friday. He set, upon the occasion, a magnificent table, to which all were freely admitted. Champagne flowed abundantly.

This pistol gallery is, as we are assured by good judges, the best one in the United States. It is absolutely perfect in all its arrangements. And we are confident of its eminent success. Unquestionably Captain Travis is not only the finest pistol shot in the world, but the best teacher of pistol-shooting; and he takes pleasure in giving instruction to all who desire it.

We shall be glad to see all the young men of Louisville become skillful in pistol-shooting if they will only have the good sense not to exercise their skill upon each other.

**CIRCUIT COURT.**—James Sherran and George Brown were tried on Saturday and acquitted.

In the case of Drury Tolbott a *nolle prosequi* was entered.

The case of Conrad Rumpf was continued to the next term.

In the case of Wilkinson, convicted last week to three years in the penitentiary, a motion for a new trial was made.

The following cases were set for trial on the days named:

For this day (Monday)—James McMullen, Chas. Smith alias Chas. Miller, Henry Oliver alias Henry Baldorf, Margaret Bailey, and Alexander Bollen.

For Wednesday—Zintmeister, Harris, Albertson Turnage, and James Cox.

For Friday—Adam Schweitzer.

Mr. Fowler, the postmaster of New York, has awarded the contract for the advertising of uncalled for letters for the present year to the Sun, it having certified to a total circulation of 51,000, and a circulation of 37,000 within the post office limits (below Fifty-fourth street), which latter figure exceeds that established by any of its competitors.

The New York Courier correspondent writes: "Mr. Russell, of Missouri, agent for Majors, Russell & Co., closed a contract with the War Department for the transportation of supplies to Utah for \$1,700,000."

Crump & Welsh are in receipt of Harper's Monthly for February.

**ALLEGED HEAVY FORGERY IN BOSTON.**—The Boston Transcript says Mr. Donald McLellan, a well known manufacturer, residing and doing business in Clinton, for some time past, by means of the name and influence of Mr. Jno. H. W. Page, Boston, has negotiated notes at one or more of the banks in that city, was recently suspected by Mr. Page of affixing other names than his own to some of the notes which he had negotiated. Mr. Page questioned McLellan about it, and as soon as he alluded to the subject McLellan rushed out of the office, but was caught in the street and reconducted to the office. While Mr. Page was deliberating what to do, McLellan raised the window and leaped out into the street, a distance of 20 feet, and escaped. The Transcript says:

"It is supposed that McLellan has been practicing similar forgeries for a considerable time past, and several of the supposed forged notes have been redeemed at maturity. Certain it is that two forged notes, one for \$1,100 and the other for \$2,300, are in existence, and how many others time alone will develop. McLellan is a native of Scotland."

## RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river commenced rising on Saturday, and up to last evening had come up about a foot. Last evening there were 8 feet 3 inches water in the canal by the mark, but boats drawing 9 feet could go through the canal without difficulty. On the falls there were 6 feet 4 inches in the Kentucky pass and 5½ feet in the Indiana pass. The weather during the last two days has been clear and cool.

**Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.**—On the 9th, as the Post Boy, a steamboat engaged in the wood business, was getting up steam preparatory to leaving her landing, opposite Jefferson City Stock Landing, near New Orleans, her three boilers exploded, from want of water in them. Two firemen were killed on the spot; the two engineers were badly scalded and bruised; the pilot was severely hurt, his skull and right arm being fractured, and the cook, a negro boy, was also badly scalded. The boat sank within three minutes after the explosion. Fragments of the wreck were scattered in every direction, large portions of the boilers being thrown a distance of three hundred feet, and twisted into all manner of shapes.

**The R. J. Ward.**—This magnificent steamer arrived from New Orleans yesterday afternoon. We have not received her manifest or papers. The Ward is advertised to leave again to-day. Her magnificent accommodations will secure for her a full complement of passengers.

**The Fanny Bullitt.**—This fine steamer arrived on Saturday evening. We thank her attentive clerks for copies of the manifest and memorandum. She is advertised to return to New Orleans this evening. The Bullitt has superb accommodations, and Capt. Dunham and Mr. Judge are model officers.

The Superior is the mulloot for Cincinnati to-day.

The H. D. Newcomb is due from New Orleans tomorrow. The Peter Telson is advertised to leave there on Friday next.

The following we take from the St. Louis Republic, of Saturday:

The river was falling at this point yesterday, and the last arrival from Cairo reports 6½ feet in the channel to that point. We have no change to report in any of the upper rivers. The Mississippi is clear of ice up to Keokuk, with 3½ feet in the channel. Navigation in the Mississippi between this point and Cairo is becoming difficult, and in some places dangerous. The water is falling, and the numerous snags in the bed of the river are drawing quite too near the surface not to be dreaded by even the best of pilots. The Philadelphia came in damaged slightly by picking up an ugly snag, and the Flying Cloud was lately sunk by coming in contact with one of them at Goose Island. The last dispatch states that the boat was afloat and that the crew would be able to keep her pumped out.

The officers of the Marie Denning report the New Monongahela almost high and dry. There is very little water around her or anywhere near her. She is perfectly straight, is in no danger of breaking in two, and may be considered as laid up for the winter. She has no freight in her, it all having been taken to Cairo.

Further developments have been made in the Cincinnati abortion case. The girl, Victoria Hughes, whose true name is Bethany Cannon, has died. Mrs. Schultz, the woman who procured the abortion, has been committed to answer in default of giving bail in \$2,500, and a Mrs. Shaw has been committed as an accessory. A man named Edward A. Wiles, of Lebanon, Ohio, in whose family it is said the girl had been living, has been arrested on a charge of being privy to the affair, but he denies all knowledge of the affair.

**STORM AT NEW ORLEANS.**—In the Evening Bulletin of Saturday we published a dispatch from New Orleans, stating that a violent storm had occurred there on Friday afternoon, doing much damage to the shipping and steamboats, and promising further particulars. Though we have received later dispatches, no further mention is made of the storm. We infer from this that the damage to steamboats is not as great as at first apprehended.

**ANOTHER RACER RUINED.**—We learn from the Savannah Georgian that a serious accident has happened to Engineer, a celebrated racer. His owner, Col. Hester, has lost Lucy Phillips and Humming Bird within a month, and now Engineer is ruined and Shockoe sick.

Mr. John Beattie, who was charged at Cincinnati with manslaughter, has been tried and acquitted.

[From this morning's Journal.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.

District Attorney Mann opened the argument for the Commonwealth to-day in the case of Thomas W. Smith, now on trial for the murder of Mr. Carter, President of the Tamaqua Bank. Mr. Mann combatted the plea of insanity, but stated that "there has never been a case in which my duties and sympathies have been so continually in conflict. I have never prosecuted a man whom I so sincerely pitied. The defendant appears to be a man of very warm feelings, a sincere friend, and a devoted husband. As such I honor him. Would that we had more men in the community like him."

Mr. Thayer succeeded for the defense, presenting the various points in the case, especially those which related to the alleged insanity of the prisoner.

The case will probably be given to the jury on Monday or Tuesday next. David P. Brown, for the defense, and District Attorney Brodhead are yet to speak.

The sympathy for the prisoner is very great, and increasing. The statement of his sister has had the effect to deepen this sympathy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

The Mechanic's Banking Association of this city will resume business on Monday next, with a reduced capital.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.

The Republican learns that Capt. Brent, Assistant Quartermaster of the army, died at Leavenworth on Wednesday.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.

Schooner Tallahassee arrived from Siral with dates of the 6th. The place has been blockaded. A change of government has taken place. Peru negotiations are progressing. Hopes are entertained that the revolution will soon end.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.

The river is at a stand. The Illinois is falling with 4 feet water in the channel. The Missouri is stationary and clear of ice. The upper Mississippi is falling with 26 inches on the lower rapids and 5½ feet to Keokuk. Weather clear. Mercury 36.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16, P. M.

River about stationary. The weather is cloudy and cool.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 16, P. M.

River 6 feet 7 inches by the pier mark and falling. Weather cloudy. Mercury 40 degrees.

**MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.**—We have received the first number of a new Democratic paper with the above title. The "Avalanche" is published by Hut-ton, Gallaway, & Co. It is a handsome paper.

**FROM NICARAGUA—Details of the Capture of Anderson.**—By the Star of the West, the N. Y. Times has the following letter:

ASTORIA, Jan. 4.

The most important news I have to communicate by this mail, is the capture by Capt. Sands, of the United States steam-ship *Susquehanna*, of the balance of the filibuster forces under Col. Anderson, and their arrival on the 30th ult., at this port in the U. S. war-ship *Fulton*, Capt. Almy. This was the party which ascended the Colorado into the San Juan river, and took possession of Fort Castillo. Capt. Sands, in the capture of this force, went to a still further extreme than did Commodore Paulding in landing on Punta Arenas. He ascended the river San Juan into the interior of a foreign nation.

I will give you the facts as I have them from a high official source. Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in view of their common danger, it is presumed, came to an understanding on their differences, and sent 400 men to San Carlos at the entrance to the Lake, and 100 to Castillo. Anderson, finding himself closely pressed and likely to be caught, his stores being short, prepared the steamer *Ogden*, embarked his men on her, and then wrote to Captain Sands, asking his views in regard to his surrender. Capt. Sands replied that he was ready to receive him and his men if they came and delivered up their arms. Subsequently, Anderson burned all the buildings about Castillo, destroyed the machinery of a steamer at the Rapids, understood to be the Virginia, and having killed all the cattle and plundered all the merchandise within reach, started down the river. Capt. Sands came upon them under these circumstances, nine miles up the river, in the steamer *Chas. Morgan*, full of armed men, and captured them without any resistance of course. The *Ogden* was placed in charge of Mr. Cottrell, U. S. Consul at Greytown, who has also charge of the *Charles Morgan*, until the rightful ownership in them is shown.

Capt. Sands thinks there is a little irregularity in the extreme measures he took, but as he was sent out to break up the filibusters, he thought this course the shortest, and the one likely to save trouble and suffering on all sides. He, like his Commodore, will doubtless be sustained by the honest public sentiment of the country, and they do not look for nor wish the approval of any other. Besides, it will be sustained by the President, if he is sincere in the very proper language he used in his message to Congress, and we have no right to charge that he is not, after the prompt course he took in the removal of the New Orleans Attorney, and his suspension of Capt. Chatard from his command.

The filibusters have been transferred from the *Fulton* to the *Wabash*, and the latter vessel sails with them to-day for the United States, calling at Boca del Toro and Greytown. Some twelve or fourteen of them are sick from fever.

The *Fulton* will remain in this port for the present. She has twenty-five men on her sick list, principally her working men, whose services she could scarcely do without at sea, and this is the main reason why she, instead of the *Wabash*, does not take home the filibusters. During the greater part of the time that the *Fulton* has been on this coast, the rains have been very heavy, and the men much exposed. At one time Captain Almy laid eight days off the mouth of the Colorado, the rain falling two thirds of the time in torrents.

Colonel Anderson explains the matter of breaking the machinery of a steamer in this way. He says he unscrewed the cylinder head, packed it into a box, and took it into the woods and hid it, so that the "enemy" could not use the steamer, as he expected Walker might be able to return, and want her himself.

The foreign commercial advices per America which will be found under the telegraph head, are very favorable, and will have the effect of affording further relief to New Orleans. The statement of the New Orleans banks for the week ending on the 9th show the following changes:

Decrease in short loans.....	\$ 387,505
Increase in specie.....	121,047
Increase in circulation.....	243,500
Increase in deposits.....	68,257
Increase in exchange.....	260,476
Increase in amount due distant banks.....	259,913
Decrease in deposits proper.....	194,812

Liabilities.....	4,778,539
Specie.....	10,699,711
Deposits.....	11,703,307
Short loans.....	14,015,414
Due distant banks.....	1,924,071
Exchange.....	4,798,840

The Picayune, of the 10th inst., says of the money market:

So far as money matters are concerned, there is a continued heaviness in the market. In bank the demand for accommodation was quite pressing to-day, whilst outside there is no evidence of any unusual want, owing to the fact that scarcely any negotiations can be consummated at present. There is no doubt a good deal of money unemployed in private hands, but people prefer hoarding it for the present. Until the fate of the exchequer is more definitely settled, high prices shall have been finally ascertained, there will necessarily be much distrust and hesitation in banking circles.

Foreign exchange is flat. The sales of clear sterling are restricted to a few names at 106½@107, and 107½@108 for bank signatures. Some transactions took place in drafts on documentary evidence at 108½. Domestic exchange is in good demand. Sixty-day bills on New York sold at 2½@3¼ cent. discount, and thirty-days at 1¼@1½. A round amount of five, ten, and fifteen days went at 1½ cent. discount. Sight on New York ¾@¾ cent. premium—the latter for bank checks. On Boston ¾@¾ cent. premium.

At New York capital continues abundant. Kentucky bonds were held at 1 to 3 prem. The Journal of Commerce, of Thursday evening, says:

The plethora of money continues, but there is still very great difficulty in negotiating street discount, and at those banks where two first class names are required it is difficult to find any considerable amount of paper that comes up to the standard. The abundance of capital, however, will work a change in the tone of feeling, and gradually restore that confidence which has been impaired.

The principal city banks had a meeting to-day at twelve o'clock, to consider the question of allowing interest on deposits. Nearly all of the city institutions had previously resolved to discontinue the practice, and some who had formerly adopted the system, had voluntarily abandoned it. But it appears that a few of the banks connected with the association still continued the practice, and it was with a view to obtain a general expression of opinion upon the subject that this meeting was called.

There is no very active movement in foreign exchange, but rates for desirable bills are firmly maintained. Sixty-days on London is ranging from 107½@110 according to fancy, to at least 111. Paris at 90-days 5.25@5.15.

We find the following notice in an Illinois paper:

Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Illinois State Auditor of Public Accounts, gives notice that he is ready to redeem the outstanding circulation of the People's Bank at Cincinnati and the Rushville Bank at Rushville, which institutions have been wound up by him under the provisions of the general banking law. Contrary to general expectation, the loss on the People's Bank will be but trifling, its securities paying 94½ cent. on the dollar; and the securities of the Rushville Bank have turned out amply sufficient to take up its circulation dollar for dollar—those who are fortunate enough to have any of them on hand, can exchange them at par for gold, on presentation of the same at the Auditor's office.

It will be seen from our market report that the hog product is advancing.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY—WINTER TERM, 1857.

Reported for the Louisville Journal by John M. Harlan, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, January 16.

CASES DECIDED.

Lanter vs Barnes, Harrison; affirmed.  
Boswell vs Naylor, Harrison; reversed.  
Renaker vs Bennett, Harrison; reversed.  
Walton vs Cynthiana Trustees, Harrison; reversed.  
Brown vs Kirkendall, Spencer; affirmed.  
Palmore vs Parish, Edmundson; affirmed.  
Park vs Finnell, Kenton; appeal dismissed for failure to file record.

ORDERS.

Boswell vs Shepherd, Harrison;  
Shuffelt vs Renaker, Harrison;  
Dunn vs Wheat, Harrison;  
Porter vs Edgar, Harrison;  
Hamphreys vs Hutchison, Harrison;  
Raymond vs Smith, Harrison;  
Dewling vs Dills, Harrison; were argued.

# EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 18, 1858.

**STATISTICS OF LOWELL MANUFACTURES.**—Messrs. S. W. Huse & Co. have issued in a very compact form full statistics of Lowell manufactures, compiled from authentic sources at the commencement of the present year. From this publication we learn that the number of mills in Lowell is fifty-two, the capital stock of which is \$13,900,000. The average wages of females, clear of board, per week, is \$2, of males per day, clear of board, 80 cents. The increase in the population of Lowell for the last ten years was 12,589. The several manufacturing companies have established a hospital for the convenience and comfort of persons employed by them respectively when sick, which is under the superintendence of one of the best of surgeons and physicians.

**J. R. Diller** has been confirmed by the Senate as consul to Bremen.

**The Washington correspondent** of the Evening Post says:

There was a rich scene in the Senate when Fitch of Indiana, in personal explanation, attempted to so pervert the meaning of the Indiana resolutions as to avoid condemnation of himself; but words are words, and have an accepted meaning which Mr. Fitch is not lexographer enough to change at once. Mr. Douglas turned upon him and gave him an explanation of his understanding of language, and amplified upon the fact of the Indiana delegate till the Indiana *locum tenens* turned blue, and will probably discontinue his etymological studies for a long time to come. Mr. Hale then managed to get the late New Hampshire resolutions in, and accused the Indiana delegation of plagiarism. He kept the Senatorial dignitaries in a titter for several minutes. I observed, however, that Mr. Fitch did not seem to share the general amusement.

The Union publishes, by itself, a report of the attack of Senator Davis, of Mississippi, on Mr. Douglas, last week, not remarking that Mr. Douglas was not in the chamber. He had gone home, supposing that, as usual, there would be no debate after the executive session. The administration papers try to give the impression that he did not reply, because he would not risk an encounter with Senator Davis. When he is present, and declines one, there will be an occasion to discuss the reason for it.

**WHY WE HAVE NO THUNDER IN WINTER.**—Prof. Espy, in his fourth Meteorological Report, thus explains why we have no thunder in the winter:

If it is asked why we have no thunder in the winter, though the tops of the storm clouds rise even in this season to a region where the air is at least considerably charged with electricity, perhaps the answer may be found in this—that the storm clouds in the winter are of great extent, and of course the tension of the electricity, being extended over a very large surface, is very feeble; and the substance of the cloud being itself framed out of vapor much less dense than that of summer clouds, this tension may not be able to strike from one particle of the cloud to the next adjacent one; no general discharge can take place. Besides, even in the winter, during a very warm spell of weather, with a high dew point for the season, we sometimes have a violent thunder storm from a cloud of very limited horizontal extent, as the thunder clouds always are in the summer. Such a cloud is in reality an insulated pillar of hot air, mingled with condensed vapor, having just given out into the air itself its latent caloric, causing the air at the top of this cloud, in many cases, to be 60 degrees warmer at its top than the air on the outside at the same level.

## ITEMS.

It is related that, at a recent election in Worcester, a candidate for alderman went up to vote very near the close of the polls, and taking a ticket scratched his name off. His rival for the office asked him why he did this, saying that he himself put his own name in the ballot box. So he scratched his own name on again. Soon after he was found to be elected by one vote, and that his own vote, cast at the solicitation of his rival.

A cat caught a sparrow, and was about to devour it, but the sparrow said: "No gentleman eats till he has first washed his face." The cat, struck with this remark, set the sparrow down and began to wash his face with his paw, but the sparrow flew away. This vexed him extremely, and he said: "As long as I live I will eat and wash my face afterwards," which all cats do even to this day.

William Smith, in Milwaukee, Wis., was fined \$30 for kissing Mr. Louis Blaine, a Dutch lady, weighing 250 pounds. The deed was done on the sidewalk, in the presence of her husband, who said: "I was so mad I could not speak."

**Quite a Rat Adventure.**—Some time ago a lady in this city, while dressing for church, thought she felt something moving between her dress and skirt, but after shaking them paid no more attention to the circumstance until seated in her pew at church, when out fell a rat upon the floor, much to the consternation of several other ladies in the pew. It commenced running from one end of the pew to the other, and at last was lost sight of—they presuming it had escaped into the aisle. The first-named lady, upon arriving at home was in the act of changing her dress for another, when, upon shaking it, out fell the rat, having made the trip to church and back in safety.—*New Bedford Standard.*

A tidy housewife said to a slattern: "How do you amuse yourself?" "Amuse," said the other, staring, "don't you know I have my housework to do?" "Yes, I see you have it to do; but as it is never done, I thought you had some other way of passing your time."

The skin of a boiled egg is said to be the most efficacious remedy that can be applied to a boil. Peel it carefully, wet and apply it. It will draw off the matter and relieve the soreness in a few hours.

**Sad Mistake.**—Major Beale, the chivalrous Vermont, has just returned from his European tour, but his fellow-townsmen are astonished and horrified at his altered appearance. When in Paris, he challenged a French Colonel, and the weapons being obtained permission to proceed to Pekin, and they were both obliged to return. The Russians have greater facilities of obtaining correct views in relation to matters in China than any other nation in the world. There is in Pekin what is termed the Russian College. It consists of ten missionaries of the Greek Church. These ten missionaries remain for ten years, and are then replaced by ten more.

During the decade of their sojourn, they are not permitted to fill any vacancies that may be caused by death or any other casualty. They are treated in the Chinese capital with great respect, and are allowed a guard of honor. Through the agency of the college, the Russian Government obtains reliable information of everything that transpires at the court of his Celestial Majesty. After his unsuccessful attempt to penetrate through the Chinese territory to Pekin, Mr. Collins proceeded to Chetah, situated at the headwaters of the Amoor river. The province of which it is the capital is rich in mineral resources. It abounds in mines of gold, silver, and copper. The gold is found in the river bed and gulches. There are also quartz mines. The annual yield is estimated at fifty millions of roubles. The silver mines are very rich.

They are both worked by the convicts transported to Siberia by the Russian government, under the supervision of military officers. Private parties are not permitted to take out the precious metals in this section of the country. In other places they are allowed to mine under certain restrictions, and are obliged to pay the Government a certain percentage upon all they take out.

## MARRIED.

On the 17th inst., at the bride's father, by Rev. J. A. Henderson, Mr. John F. Sandens, formerly of London, England, to Miss Victoria M. Neal, of this city.

## DIED.

In Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 17th, Lucien Harris Owen, son of Sidney S. and Honora V. Lyen, aged 5 months.

**A REFORM DIPLOMATIST.**—We recently stated that Mr. Wright, our Minister to Berlin, had signified himself by discarding the use of wine at his diplomatic and complimentary dinners. By the following extract from the Paris correspondence of the New York Post, we should infer that our reformatory representative at the Prussian Court had visited Paris on his way thither:

"The Emperor of the French," said an American not long ago, "may be a clever man in his way, but he seems to me not to understand what is due to a friendly sovereign residing in his capital," and when asked to suggest what respect his Majesty had failed to meet his expectations, the exacting gentleman replied, that he had been in Paris he could hardly tell how long, and living in a style, his friends told him, becoming a sovereign, and yet the Emperor had given no indication of being aware of his presence here. "The sovereign of England," said he, "and even the King of Portugal, and the chiefs of other small European States were called upon and treated with the highest honors as soon as they reached Paris, while a sovereign from the United States, the greatest country in the world, remains unnoticed for a whole season."

"It is quite true," observed a vindicator of European customs, "that America is of vast extent, possessing a fertile soil, large rivers, and a salubrious climate; but nevertheless unwilling to detract from the enterprise of her people, I venture to suggest that they are entitled to no particular consideration on account of these grand characteristics. In the enthusiasm of an American for the elements of greatness, it would seem that he contemplates them as to be increased by as to conceive that they are the result of his own genius; and then, with a facility of imagination quite remarkable, fancies that all Europe must know the position he occupies at home, and what he has done for the improvement of his country. Paris is rather more thickly settled than the western part of America, from which I understand you come, and it is not practicable, even if it were desirable, to have here the same rules of society. Every respectable man that comes along cannot do so, and I am a plenipotentiary, and I shall, of course, have full power to make this reform at the court where I am going. The domestic habits shall undergo a change also, and, instead of dining at night, and sitting several hours at the table, at my boarding-house, the dinner hour shall be 12 o'clock in the day, and 15 minutes will be sufficient time to dispose of the dinner. So that, if Baron Manteuffel, or any other distinguished person should dine with me, he must dispatch his dinner in the Western style."

"This don't suit me," answered the Western politician. "I have been accustomed to be intimate with our Presidents, and I must be on an equal footing with the Emperor himself. This seclusion won't do; it is inconsistent with the freedom of the age and Young American notions, and we shall change these old bigoted European manners. You must know that I am a plenipotentiary, and I shall, of course, have full power to make this reform at the court where I am going. The domestic habits shall undergo a change also, and, instead of dining at night, and sitting several hours at the table, at my boarding-house, the dinner hour shall be 12 o'clock in the day, and 15 minutes will be sufficient time to dispose of the dinner. So that, if Baron Manteuffel, or any other distinguished person should dine with me, he must dispatch his dinner in the Western style."

The defender of European etiquette was so surprised at the invocation of diplomatic authority by his friend to justify the intrusive introduction of foreign manners into a society where he was himself a stranger, that a respect full reply was embarrassing, and the new diplomat left the company and departed for the scene of his great reforms before his antagonist recovered from his amazement.

**MYSTERIOUS PARAGRAPH.**—The following is from the Albany correspondent of the N. Y. Courier: It is stated that Mr. Fillmore, by the pleasantest of all incidents of life, is to terminate the present occupancy of the Schuylar Mansion in this city, the house of all others in the North most distinguished in its historical associations.

**ACCOUNT OF AN ALMOST UNKNOWN COUNTRY.** The San Francisco Herald, 5th inst., announces the arrival in that city of Mr. P. McD. Collins, on his return from one of the most interesting expeditions of modern times, over land, through Northern Russia, from St. Petersburg to the Amoor river. The journey occupied exactly one year.

Twelve months ago Mr. Collins left St. Petersburg, traveled from thence to Moscow, by railroad, and from thence through Siberia in sledges and telegraphs to Chetah, the capital of the Trans-Baikal province, situated on the river Ingodai, one of the main sources of the Amoor, where he waited for the breaking up of the ice in the river, and then, accompanied by four Cossack soldiers and by Mr. Fulkheim, the Governor of the Russian American Company at Ayan, proceeded down to the Amoor, and along the river to the Pacific.

From Mr. Collins we have obtained much interesting information in relation to the vast region through which he traveled, and about which so little is known. He speaks in the highest terms of the Russian officials with whom he had intercourse. Americans are everywhere highly regarded by the Russians, and are treated with every courtesy and respect. The party of which Mr. Collins formed one were not molested by the nomadic tribes who inhabit a great portion of the region through which they traveled. They found it necessary, however, to be cautious in their intercourse with them. During his journey, Mr. Collins stopped for some time at Kyackta and Miamatschin. These towns are located side by side. The former is inhabited by the Russians, and the latter by the Chinese. The boundary line of the two nations runs between them. It is marked only by a board fence. They are both walled in and fortified. At this point all the legitimate trade of the two countries is carried on.

To Miamatschin, the Chinese convey from the interior their teas and other goods on bullocks and camels, and to Kyackta the Russians bring their commodities, and in this way the exchange is made. The trade which centres at this point is estimated to amount to over 300,000,000 of roubles per annum. While at Kyackta, Mr. Collins essayed to enter the Chinese dominions, and proceeded to Pekin, which is about 850 miles to the south. He joined an ambassador, sent out by the Russian Government to treat with the Emperor for the purchase of the country lying along the Amoor river.

The whole of this region, according to a treaty made in the reign of the Empress Catharine, belongs to the Chinese; but the Russians are now in possession of several portions of it. They are willing to acquire it by purchase, but if an overture to that effect is rejected, they are prepared to take it. Neither the Russian ambassador nor Mr. Collins could obtain permission to proceed to Pekin, and they were both obliged to return. The Russians have greater facilities of obtaining correct views in relation to matters in China than any other nation in the world. There is in Pekin what is termed the Russian College. It consists of ten missionaries of the Greek Church. These ten missionaries remain for ten years, and are then replaced by ten more.

During the decade of their sojourn, they are not permitted to fill any vacancies that may be caused by death or any other casualty. They are treated in the Chinese capital with great respect, and are allowed a guard of honor. Through the agency of the college, the Russian Government obtains reliable information of everything that transpires at the court of his Celestial Majesty. After his unsuccessful attempt to penetrate through the Chinese territory to Pekin, Mr. Collins proceeded to Chetah, situated at the headwaters of the Amoor river. The province of which it is the capital is rich in mineral resources. It abounds in mines of gold, silver, and copper. The gold is found in the river bed and gulches. There are also quartz mines. The annual yield is estimated at fifty millions of roubles. The silver mines are very rich.

They are both worked by the convicts transported to Siberia by the Russian government, under the supervision of military officers. Private parties are not permitted to take out the precious metals in this section of the country. In other places they are allowed to mine under certain restrictions, and are obliged to pay the Government a certain percentage upon all they take out.

**THE SWAAR APPLE.**—We have lately examined some very superior specimens of this fine apple, grown by Mr. James Bate. It is but little known in this vicinity; it should be more extensively cultivated, for it has but few peers in its season. In favorable seasons, when the fruit remains on the tree long enough to attain perfection, it is a good keeper, hence any specimens which are perfect in January will generally keep well till May. Like most northern winter apples, it is liable to fall here from premature ripening, but not more so than other kinds not so good in quality but better known. It is thus described by Thomas, in his American Fruit Culturist: "Rather large, roundish, slightly flattened at the ends, often considerably oblate, sides regularly rounded, crown as wide as base; color greenish-yellow, becoming a rich yellow, sometimes faintly russet, and a small blush near the base when much exposed to the sun; stalks rather slender, three-fourths of an inch long; cavity round, moderate, or often small; basin small, even; flesh yellowish, fine-grained, compact, tender, with a very rich, mild, aromatic, agreeable, slightly sub acid flavor; esteemed by many as the finest winter table apple; ripens through the winter and keeps into spring."

[The following is a portion of the letter from our Frankfort correspondent, written on Saturday, which was omitted by mistake:]

Leave was granted to introduce a bill to amend the law of registration of births, deaths, and marriages, making the duty less expensive to the State, and a bill to impose a tax upon bachelors for the relief poor widows and orphans.

Mr. Dehaven also obtained leave to bring in a bill establishing additional voting places in the city of Louisville. Members from Louisville had leave to bring in the following bills of local interest to Louisville: A bill to amend the charter of the First German Lutheran Church of Louisville, a bill to increase the pay of watchmen at the Louisville jail, a bill for the benefit of William Ray, of Louisville, and a bill for the benefit of Mary Augusta Campbell, of Louisville.

Capt. Pennebaker had leave to bring in a bill to amend chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes, and a bill to amend chapter 43 of the same. An effort was made to hold two sittings of the Legislature each day, one at 9 o'clock, A. M., and another at 7 o'clock, P. M. It is generally understood that such motions are made by ambitious young members from time to time to make capital with their constituents, some of whom do not know, perhaps, that the great labor of the session is performed in committee when the Legislature is not sitting. The House has met heretofore at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will meet in future at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Boorman offered a resolution to-day instructing the proper committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to take the sense of the people upon the subject of the removal of the capital. Mr. B.'s plan, I believe, is to remove the seat of government to Lebanon, in Marion county.

The Chairman of the Committee on Religion offered a joint resolution, which lies over one day, providing that the Legislature shall adjourn *sine die* on the 4th proximo—one day before the time expires to which the session has been limited. The resolution will be tabled, I presume, as it is generally supposed the session will be protracted a fortnight beyond the sixty days prescribed. **ELVEE.**

**THE MYSTERY OF THE CHINESE SMALL FEET EXPLAINED.**—Through the aid of the missionaries I was afforded an opportunity of examining the feet of several female children who were undergoing the process of having their feet deformed in the approved Chinese method. The first was a child of two years old. Her parents had just commenced. When the bandage of blue cotton was taken off, I found that the great toe had been left untouched, but the other four had been forced down under the ball of the foot, and closely bound in that position. The child therefore walked upon the knuckle joints of her four toes. The toes were red and inflamed, and the ligature caused evident pain. In the next three children (all of ages advancing at small intervals), the preparation was only to the same extent—it was confined to the four toes; gradually, however, these four toes, yielding to the continual pressure, lost their articulations, and their identity as limbs, and became amalgamated with the sole of the foot. In the eldest of the four, the redness and the inflammation had entirely disappeared, the foot was cool and painless, and appeared as though the four toes had been cut off by a knife. The foot was now somewhat the shape of a trowel.

In the fifth girl I saw the commencement of the second operation, a torture under which sickly children frequently die. The sole of the foot was now curved into the shape of a bow, the great toe and heel being brought together as near as possible. Take a jubilee and double it till two points of the lozenge nearly meet, and you will see what I mean. This is done very gradually. The bandage is never slackened, except by a narrow strip, which is drawn tighter and tighter, until the foot inflames and swells, and the tender mamma perseveres; as the bones and tendons accommodate themselves to the position constrained by the bandage, so it is drawn tighter. At last the ball of the natural foot fits into the hollow of the sole; the root of the great toe is brought into contact with the heel. The foot is a shapeless lump. The instep is where the ankle was, and all that is left to go into the slipper and tread the ground is the ball of the great toe and heel. This is the small foot of the Chinese woman—a bit of toe and a bit of heel, with a mound like a cushion, and a high cut, running up between them. Two of the girls were yet suffering great pain, and their feet were hot and inflamed, but in the eldest the operation was complete. She had attained to the position of a small-footed woman, and her feet were quite cool, had no corns, and were not tender to the touch. One of the mammas, influenced perhaps by a little liberality in the article of rice money, entrusted me with a Chinese *mystere de toilette*. Sometimes, it seems, when a woman is expected to have to do hard work, her toes are not drawn together tightly together to produce the true small foot. To disguise this imperfection, upon her marriage-day she has recourse to art. A piece of cork, shaped like an inverted sugar-loaf, is strapped on to her foot, and the small part goes into her slipper and passes for foot. Thus are we poor men deceived!

**THE ORCHARD.**—Lose no time in resetting the orchard. A young tree should not be planted in the same place where an old diseased one has stood, unless the earth is removed, and virgin soil pelleted in around it. Examine the bark of the apple and pear tree, and destroy the eggs of insects; scrape the gum from around the roots of peach trees, and pour boiling water into the holes of the worms that have caused the gum. If the soil in the fruit orchard be now manured, plowed lightly, and mulched all over with leaves or straw, the crop of fruit will be improved astonishingly next season. If rabbits bark young trees, rub their trunks with soft country soap. Plant out orchards of apples, pears, and peaches. Select straight, well-formed trees, budded or grafted low down. Patronize only those nurserymen that take up and pack trees with care, and then plant them carefully. Young trees are generally planted too deep; the young rootlets want the surface-soil, and not the subsoil. Therefore small trees are safer to plant than large ones. In planting out a tree, the hole should not be dug as if a post was to be planted. The hole should be dug three times as large as the roots extend. Fresh surface soil should be filled in around the roots, and the tree planted firmly at once; it is a bad practice to water the roots at planting; the tree will hardly get a firm hold in the ground; the ground should be moist, but not wet. Much of the prosperity of the orchard depends upon the first setting of the trees.—*Cotton Planter.*

Mr. Kirby, in his celebrated "Introduction of Entomology," states that a lady seriously assured him she could distinctly hear the steps of a flea while passing over her nighthead, and that it clicked as if walking in patterns.

**GODDEY'S LADY'S BOOK AND HARPERS' MONTHLY** for February just received and for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 99 Third st.

**WEST'S LECTURES ON DISEASES OF WOMAN**, a new work, received and for sale by C. H. HANCOCK & CO.

**For Hire.** A NEGRO BOY, 12 years of age, can be hired for the present year by applying to J. M. VAUGHAN, at Mayor's office.

## MODES DE PARIS. WINTER MILLINERY.

106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

The undersigned would call the especial attention of the ladies to the new and elegant stock of

## MILLINERY GOODS.

Such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Goggles, Dress Caps, etc., which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

LADIES' DRESS HATS made to order and all orders promptly and completely filled on very reasonable terms.

n24 & 4th st. Mrs. A. JONES, Agent.

## Family Sewing Machines.



101 Fourth street, BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON, Louisville, Ky.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE with increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It sews equally well on the thickest or thinnest fabrics, makes the back-stitch, and the essential advantage of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge nor chain on the under side, is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machine. We give full instruction to enable the purchaser to sew ordinary seams, stitch, hem, fell, quilt, gather, bind, and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years. **CRUMP & WELSH, 44 SUMNER & CO.**

**LECTURES.** 477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. **HARRIS'S GALLERY** feb 12 daily may 28 by

**NOTICE.** The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the last ten years. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the Show-Case Factory, No. 32 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at prices to suit the times. **CRUMP & WELSH, JNO. H. HOWE.**

**Taylor's Bon Ton.** TAYLOR'S BOOK OF PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW York Fashions for January, 1858. New supply. **CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.**

**CLOSING SALE.** OUR ANNUAL CLOSING SALE. GREAT BARGAINS.

IN accordance with our annual custom, we, at the close of the season, offer the balance of our stock remaining on hand at prices much lower than usual. Owing to the financial revision which has overspread the community for the last three months, we have been obliged to MARK DOWN OUR STOCK from time to time, in order to meet the pressure, and have availed ourselves liberally of the rare opportunity offered to PURCHASE FOR CASH, the benefit of which we have been and are still offering to our generous patrons.

To all who have not already supplied themselves we would say that this is an OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE DRY GOODS is seldom if ever equalled.

Thankful for the generous support thus far given us, we cordially wish our friends "A Happy New Year" and a speedy return of prosperity.

**MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.**

**Russian Sable Furs at a Great Reduction.** The elegant Sable Furs on commission at HAYES & CRAIG'S are now ordered from New York; but a few handsome Capes will be retained THREE DAYS LONGER and offered at only two-thirds of their value.

**MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS** are now selling at one-half their value at HAYES & CRAIG'S.

**THE MOST SUPERIOR DRESS HATS FOR** winter now in use are those Cassimere Hats made by HAYES & CRAIG.

**MEN'S AND BOYS' WINTER CAPS**, very suitable to the season, are now selling very cheap at HAYES & CRAIG'S.

**THOSE ELEGANT SILK HATS WHICH** took the premium at the World's Fair are always to be had of the manufacturers, HAYES & CRAIG.

**SUPERIOR DRESS HATS, LOUISVILLE** MANUFACTURE. We are this morning prepared with an extra supply of superior Mole-skin Dress Hats of our own manufacture, which for beauty of finish, style, and quality cannot be excelled if equalled in the city. We particularly invite those in want of an easy and comfortable fitting Dress Hat to call and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

**GENTS' SOFT HATS**, for traveling and business purposes, in great variety at PRATHER & SMITH'S, 455 Main st.

**MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS** of every style, quality, and color, in store and for sale cheap for cash at PRATHER & SMITH'S, 455 Main st.

**LADIES' AND MISSSES' FURS AT LESS THAN COST** for cash are to be had of PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

**New Books.** STORIES and Legends of Travel and History for Children, by Grace Greenwood. Price 75c. Plant Hunters, by Capt. Mayne Reid. 75c. White Lies, a Novel, by Chas. Reade. \$1.25. The Cousins, or the Captain's Ward, by Jas. A. Maitland, author of "The Watchman," "Old Doctor," &c. \$1.25. Paris. The Ladies' and Gentlemen's Mirror of Fashion. \$1.25. Hand-Book of Household Chemistry, by Ed. L. Youman, author of "The Glass Book of Chemistry." 81 25. Christmas Story for 1858. The Perils of Certain English Prisoners and their Treasures in Women, Children, Silver, and Jewels, by Chas. Dickens. 25c. Cheap Publications. A large supply fresh from the publishers. Just received by **CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.**

**Cloaks, Mantles, and Shawls.** WE have now in store a great assortment of CLOAKS, MANTLES, and SHAWLS, which we will sell at bargain prices. **C. DUVAL & CO., 537 Main st., opposite Bank of Ky.**

**Carpets, Floor Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, &c.** A GENERAL assortment in the above goods now in store, and having determined to reduce our stock as low as possible, we will offer unusual inducements to purchasers. We solicit a call from the public generally. **C. DUVAL & CO., 537 Main st., opposite Bank of Ky.**

**Le Bon Ton for January.** TAYLOR'S MONTHLY REPORT OF PARIS, LONDON, and New York Fashions for January just received by the agents, **CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street, near Market.**

**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT COST!** We still continue to sell our large and well-selected stock of LADIES', MISSSES', and CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS at cost for cash. **PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.**

**MECHANICS' TOOLS AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE.** All the late improvements for sale by **A. McBRIDE, 423 1/2 b.**

**LECTURE AT ELIZABETHTOWN.**—Mr. A. Fulkerson, Jr., the eccentric philosopher and well known poet, will deliver a lecture at Elizabethtown, Ky., on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst. Mr. Fulkerson is a man of rare powers of fancy and imagination—has written a great deal of very fine poetry and much fine prose—and we doubt not that a Lecture from him will prove not only entertaining and agreeable, but highly instructive and improving.

**FALLS CITY COUNCIL.**—The members of Falls City Council will meet on Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, at 7 o'clock, in the Union Engine House. It is desirable that every member be present, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. Members of other Councils are invited.

**GREAT BARGAINS IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.**—Main block silks, fancy silks, cloaks, shawls, illusion robes, a large stock of laces and embroideries, hosiery, satin-faced and French merinoes, cashmeres, black Lyons velvet, printed de laines, together with a large stock of Irish linens, linen table damask, napkins, doilies, towels, linen sheetings, English bed blankets, flannels, heavy cotton drillings and plaid osanburgs for servants, bleached and brown cottons, &c. My stock of the above goods is large and complete, all of which I will offer at unusually low prices. The money of all solvent banks of Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois received at par. **G. B. TABB, 111 1/2 b. Corner Fourth and Market streets.**

**COVERS SUITABLE TO BIND HARPERS' WEEKLY** in can be had at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 99 Third st.

**DIARIES** for 1858 of different kinds, Pocket Memoranda, Note-books, Wallers, Bankers' Cases, Jull Files, &c., for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 99 Third st.

**London Illustrated News Almanac** for 1858. WITH beautiful colored illustrations emblematical of each month in the year, besides containing vast deal of useful information, just received and for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 99 Third st.

**GREAT BARGAINS Dry Goods.** ROBES, BAYADERES, MOUSSELINES, GLAZES, VELVETS, and EMBROIDERIES. **COST, and COT & O. N. S., LINES, HOSIERY, GLAZES, RIBBONS, FLANNELS, STAPLES, and DOMESTICS, at Reduced Prices at MARTIN & PENTON'S, 96 Fourth st.**

**No Extra Charges of \$50 for "Professional Selections."**

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